

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

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1. Name of Property

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historic name Western State Hospital (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number Western State Lunatic Asylum, Staunton Correctional Center VDHR File No. 132-0009

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2. Location

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street & number 301 Greenville Avenue, SE Corner of Rt. 11 and Rt. 250 not for publication ☐

city or town Staunton vicinity ☐

state Virginia code VA county Staunton (Independent City) code 790 zip code 24401

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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places
and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not
meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally
☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Virginia Department of Historic Resources Date _____

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
____ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 5

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

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6. Function or Use

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: HEALTHCARE Sub: Mental Hospital

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: VACANT/NOT IN USE Sub: _____

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19Th AND EARLY 20th REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

FOUNDATION: BRICK; STONE: Limestone; CONCRETE
ROOF: METAL: Tin; ASPHALT
WALLS: BRICK; STONE: Limestone
OTHER _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH/MEDICINE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1855-1939

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder J.C. Neilson (architect); Dr. Joseph DeJarnette

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ___ previously listed in the National Register
- ___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ___ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
 - ☒ Other State agency
 - ___ Federal agency
 - ___ Local government
 - ___ University
 - ___ Other
- Name of repository: Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 16.19

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	17:669160:	4223680	2.	17:669400:	4223600	3.	17:669560:	4223810	4.	17:669700:	4223780
5.	17:669500:	4223600	6.	17:669460:	4223480	7.	17:669300:	4223620	8.	17:669220:	4223500
9.	17:669100:	4223500									
___ See continuation sheet.											

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

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11. Form Prepared By

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name/title Beth Scripps

organization Frazier Associates date 16 August 2006

street & number 213 North Augusta Street telephone 540.886.6230

city or town Staunton state VA zip code 24401

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Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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Property Owner

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Village Development Associates, LLC
street & number Linden Tower Office, 116 East Franklin Street telephone 804.321.2471
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23219

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Western State Hospital (Boundary Increase)
City of Staunton, Virginia

Section 7 Page 1

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The buildings included in the Western State Hospital Boundary Increase span nearly a century (1855-1939) beyond the dates of construction for the original complex that is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The additional buildings occupy over sixteen acres located primarily to the south and east of the original core and form a cohesive complex of inter-related, classically inspired structures. Their construction and placement reflect changing attitudes towards the care of the Commonwealth's mentally challenged citizens well into the twentieth century. The thirteen contributing brick buildings (one non-contributing garage is stucco/frame) also represent a variety of adaptations of the classical idiom by well-known nineteenth-century architect J. Crawford Neilson and early- to mid-twentieth-century hospital director, Dr. Joseph DeJarnette.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Note: Building numbers are keyed to accompanying site map.

Building #2, Wheary Building

From the front of the Wheary Building, a terraced lawn descends to meet the major access road into the property from Richmond Road, Route 250. A retaining wall holds the hillside to the rear. The access road intersects this main site road to the south of the building and extends past the south end of the building, wrapping the building's rear elevation before coming to a terminus.

Built in 1935, the Wheary Building is a rectangular-plan, three-story brick building built in the Classical Revival style, in keeping with other buildings on the site. The symmetrically arranged thirty-one bay façade is composed of a central block of three bays with a fourteen-bay wing to each side. This central block takes the form of a portico and projects from the face of the building. It is capped by a closed pediment with an oculus window in the tympanum. An additional one-bay-deep, one-story, full-width entry extends from the portico.

A cast-stone belt course located between the first and second levels provides the base for regularly spaced two-story-high pilasters capped by Ionic capitals that divide each of the wings into seven sections. At the end of each wing full-width, full-height porches extend the façade by an additional two bays.

The fenestration pattern is consistent across the façade. Between the pilasters on each floor are paired, large, six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows with pre-cast concrete sills. Windows on the first level are capped with cast-stone lintels with integral keystones. On the first level of the porches and the one-story entry these windows take on an arched appearance through the addition of sidelights tapered to fit the brick arched openings. A variance in the fenestration treatment also occurs on the second level of

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the portico where the importance of this section of the building is enhanced through the adornment of these windows with closed pediments supported by scroll-form consoles.

A cornice composed of a classical entablature enhanced by dentil molding wraps the entire building. Above the entablature, a low brick parapet wall completes the façade, continuing the sectional divisions of the pilasters below by the use of decorative applied cast-stone plaques.

The end-gable roof, with six shed dormers that extends from the portico, is clad in standing-seam metal. The flat roofs over each wing, the one-story entry, exterior stairwells, and the elevator shaft are covered in built-up roofing finished in crushed stone.

The interior was remodeled in 1982, after the Department of Corrections took possession of the property. This is most evident on the first floor with the addition of concrete block isolation cells and the partitioning of larger spaces for modern correctional uses. The second and third floors retain much of their original layout. Single open rooms with painted concrete block knee-walls (along which the head of patient beds would have been aligned) span each wing. From each ward room there is access to a common shower area and a secured screened porch. In the central block between these ward-rooms, is a dayroom and connecting sunroom located in the projecting portico. A guard station to the east of the dayroom provides visibility throughout the floor. Access between each floor is via exterior stairs located at the rear of the central block, either porch, or an internal freight elevator. Interior decorative finishes are minimal and all mechanical is exposed.

Originally built to house suicidal patients, the building has a ground floor that was used as a medical center, according to mid-twentieth-century documents, with gender-segregated wards on the upper floors.

Building #26, Laundry and Personnel Quarters

Located to the east of the historic core buildings and at a relative midpoint on the north-south axis of the complex of structures, this former laundry is built into its hillside location, sloping south-to-north and east-to-west. Access roads surround all but the north elevation, from where a lawn extends north to another in the network of site service roads.

The oldest section of Building #26 was built in 1865 and served as a laundry for the hospital. This building may have been the work of Thomas Blackburn, an accomplished builder turned architect who learned his trade from the study of classical architecture publications and by executing Thomas Jefferson's plan for the West Range at the University of Virginia. Blackburn was responsible for a number of earlier buildings at Western State Hospital including the North Building (#7) and the addition of porticoes to the Main Building (#13).

This main central block is composed of a two-story rectilinear building measuring roughly sixty-by-ninety feet. There are four late-nineteenth-century additions to this block. On the north elevation there is a one-story, fifty-by-twenty-foot addition and at the northwest corner, a twenty-four-foot square tower rises three

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Western State Hospital (Boundary Increase)
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stories. On the southern elevation of the stair tower, a small boiler room accessed only from the exterior is located and on the southern elevation, a one-and-one-half-story, thirty-eight-by-forty-two-foot addition obscures most of the main block. Built in 1933, a two-story addition extends across the eastern elevation of both the main block and the earlier one-and-one-half-story southern addition and served most recently as a visitor's center.

The original building and its additions are all constructed of brick. The northern addition and tower have brick foundations while the main block, boiler room, and southern addition are built on limestone foundations, some of which have been reinforced with concrete. The foundation for the twentieth-century addition is concrete. As the main floor of the central building consists of a large open space, heavy-timber framing supports the roof span and the floor is supported by brick walls on the ground level/basement. In the 1933 section, the structural system is steel. The central building, tower, and southern addition are each capped by standing-seam metal, hipped roofs. The northern shed-roofed addition is clad in composition shingles and the flat roof over the twentieth-century addition is slag-surfaced built-up roofing.

On the north elevation, the shed-roofed addition has six-over-six, double-hung, wooden casement windows. The second-story windows of the core building are eight-over-eight, double-hung, wooden casement windows and the gable-roofed dormers above have been boarded up. The tower has a twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung, wooden sash window on the second story and a four-light-by-four-light casement above. On the west elevation, the tower continues its vocabulary of twelve-over-twelve sash with four-by-four casement above. A six-by-six light wooden casement window is located above the door to the boiler room. The core building repeats the twelve-over-twelve light pattern found on the tower. On the south elevation, a through-the-wall shed dormer covers three grouped two-over-two double-hung wooden sash windows. Windows on the east elevation, spanned by the twentieth-century addition, are two-over-two, double-hung, wooden sash on the main level. On the ground level three-, six-, nine-, and twelve-light fixed metal windows, with casement openings on the larger windows, increase in size as the elevation decreases in height to the north.

The entire laundry complex is laid in common bond—seven-course on the northern addition, five-course on the tower, main block, southern, and eastern additions; four-course on the first level of the boiler room with five-course above. The tower uses a three-course running bond stringcourse to accentuate the divisions between floors and to break the vertical mass. On the twentieth-century eastern addition, a cast-stone drip course delineates the division between ground and first floors and a three-part horizontal brick banded cornice is located between the windows and roofline. On the west elevation of the main block, stone-based, corbelled brick chimneys create two vertical divisions and provided flues for the laundry operation.

On the main block and tower, jack arches composed of two rows of headers provide detail over the windows. On the southern addition, flat arches constructed with a single row of header bricks cap windows; and in the newer section, a single soldier course constitutes flat arches over the first-floor windows.

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The main block, northern addition, tower and boiler room are utilitarian spaces and are devoid of most interior finishes. The southern addition features the highest level of interior finishes and is organized as a residential dwelling space. The mid-twentieth-century addition is also a finished interior space with large rooms on both levels consistent with its use as a visitor's center.

Building #29, Wards X, Y, and Z

Building #29 is the northernmost of three buildings connected on their north-south axes, each with an east-west orientation. This building is located due east of Building #31 (built in 1850 and already listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places). A vehicular access road is located parallel to the east elevations of these buildings with limited access to the buildings themselves and pedestrian access is gained from the west elevations through a series of walkways. Built into the hillside, the original terracing of the site is evident on the west elevation. To the east, the hillside has been leveled approximately one story above these buildings' ground levels to accommodate the asphalt-paved access road and a steep hill exists between the buildings and the road.

Built in 1880, Building #29 has an irregular H-shaped plan with tower, built of five-course American bond in the Classical Revival style in keeping with the core buildings on the WSH site. The symmetrically arranged eleven-bay main block façade (west elevation) is divided into five sections. The central, one-bay, end-gable section projects slightly from the main façade. It is flanked on either side by three-bay sections. From each of these sections, a two-bay-wide by one-bay-deep section projects from the main façade completing the main block of the building. The west elevation of the tower engages the north elevation of the main block and is highly visible on the façade. The one-bay-by-one-bay tower consists of five stories plus a clerestory level and appears to have been constructed at the same time as the main block.

The fenestration pattern is consistent on the main façade across all sections. Regularly spaced, symmetrically arranged wooden, double-hung, four-light-over-four-light windows with two-light transoms repeat on each level. The window pattern on the one-bay western façade of the tower is consistent with the main block on floors two through four. On the first or ground level, there is a door rather than a window and on the fifth floor an arched, six-light, wood window provides an architectural accent. The clerestory is punctuated by three, single-light openings on the west and north elevations.

Simple, white-painted architrave window molding is arched to the top and capped by a brick jack arch composed of two rows of header bricks. The wooden sills are not detailed. A corbelled brick cornice wraps the building and splits the space between the upper story of windows and a deep, white-painted, wooden cornice that caps the building on all visible elevations.

The roof is a combination of gable and hipped sections and is covered in standing-seam metal.

The first level is primarily a utilitarian and mechanical space most recently used as a laundry and welding school. The upper levels provide individual ward rooms organized along central hallways onto which transomed doors open. Wall and ceiling conditions vary throughout the building; walls are predominantly

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plaster or tile-clad brick and ceilings are plaster or metal. Floors are regular-width pine throughout although tile was laid over the wood in some individual rooms, apparently to accommodate private bathroom facilities. Original wooden window trim and doors exist throughout the building as well as exposed electrical and plumbing systems.

Building #30, Wards C, K, L, and Library

Building #30 is the middle building of three buildings connected on their north-south axes, each with an east-west orientation as described above. Built in 1894, Building #30 appears to be a four-story, L-shaped structure connected on its north to Building #29 and on its south to Building #38. The Library is joined to Building #29 by a deeply recessed hyphen approximately sixteen feet long and equally wide. It appears from visual inspection that the north-south wing (A) predates the building to its north (#29) and the east-west portion of the current Building #30 (B).

Both wings of the building are approximately seventy-five feet long. Wing A is constructed of brick laid in a Flemish-bond pattern and rests on a raised limestone foundation. Wing B is also constructed of brick laid in a modified American-bond pattern, consisting of four stretcher rows to one row of Flemish bond and resting on an integral brick foundation

Wing A

The four-bay west façade of Wing A, contiguous to Building #29, contains four consistently spaced openings on each of the four levels. On the ground level, these openings consist of a door in the northernmost bay and three double-hung, fifteen-light-over-fifteen-light, wooden sash windows to the south. On all levels, the openings of the northernmost bay are offset by a larger expanse of brick than the equally spaced remaining three openings. On the second through fourth floors, the windows increase in size to twenty-over-twenty-light. The window trim is in keeping with the earlier adjoining building (#29) to the north, including double, brick, jack arches on the second and third levels and single jack arches on the fourth.

The only other visible elevation of Wing A is the five-bay east elevation. On this elevation there are three levels above ground. There are no door openings on this fully fenestrated elevation. Windows are consistent with those found on the west elevation and are equally spaced horizontally and vertically. The gable roof on Wing A is clad in standing-seam metal and is punctuated by two brick chimneys.

Wing B

The south elevation of Wing B faces a courtyard enclosed by it, the DeJarnette Building (#38), the Byrd Building (#37), and Wards G, H, I (#36). The complex four-story, nine-bay façade visible on this elevation can be divided into four sections as read from west to east. The first six bays are all in the main plane of

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Western State Hospital (Boundary Increase)
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the building and consist of the westernmost three-bay section, followed by a one-bay stair section with fenestration staggered on all levels, and a two-bay section that resumes the fenestration pattern of the westernmost section. The remaining three-bay section to the east projects from the main plane by approximately seven feet. The only entrance on this elevation is found in the bay to the immediate west of the stair bay.

The four-bay, three-story eastern elevation of Wing B projects four feet from the eastern elevation of Wing A at their junction and displays a regular fenestration pattern consistent with the pattern found on the adjoining earlier wing. The west façade of Wing B consists of a central, projecting, fourteen-foot-wide, two-bay section capped by a closed pediment with a round window. Ten-foot-wide sections flanking either side of this projection are not fenestrated. A hipped roof is visible from the east elevation, as is the cupola, a common building element among many buildings on the Western State campus.

Light-filled, individual patient rooms, arranged along central hallways are punctuated by large, bright dayrooms. Plaster walls, pine floors—some covered with vinyl composition tile or carpeting—and original trim are the primary interior finishes. A partially finished basement housed the patient library.

Building #36, Wards G, H and I: Male and Female Patient Wards

Building #36 is sited on a north-south axis with the original administration building and to the south of the 1850 Building #31 (both currently listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and National Register of Historic Places). Its eastern elevation completes the courtyard created by Buildings #30, #38, and #37.

Originally constructed in 1875, this three-story plus basement, rectangular, H-plan building is constructed of brick laid in a pattern of five stretcher rows to one Flemish-bond course. This ward building measures one hundred and three feet across its east and west elevations, and the north and south elevations are seventy-two feet deep.

The most noticeable aspects of a late-twentieth-century remodeling of this building include replacement of windows, a concrete cornice, a parapet wall, and a change in roof structure. On all elevations the original windows have been replaced with smaller, anodized aluminum, six-over-six, double-hung windows and the original window openings filled in to accommodate the smaller replacement windows. It appears from the brick infill that many of the openings were originally arched. The brick used to infill the windows was also used to construct a parapet wall above the newly installed cast-concrete cornice that wraps the building. The parapet wall is capped by concrete coping that ties these additional elements to one another and to the original cast-stone windowsills. Historic photos show that the building was originally spanned by a gable roof with cross gables at the projections. It is likely that the current flat roof was installed at the same time these other changes were made.

The twelve-bay façade (eastern elevation) is composed of two, projecting, three-bay sections to the north and south ends spanned by a six-bay main block. The southern projection provides entry to the building

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via a door in the northernmost bay. A diminutive metal canopy, most likely added when this building was remodeled in the 1960s, shelters the door. To the south of the entry there are two regularly spaced window openings, the southernmost of which has been bricked in. This regular pattern of equally spaced openings repeats on the upper two levels with windows in the center and northern bays and the southern bays bricked in. The fenestration pattern on the main block consists of three groupings of two windows each and none of these openings have been bricked in. The northern three-bay projection repeats the pattern of three equally spaced openings per level, all of which remain glazed openings.

The north elevation faces the historic core buildings and consists of two three-bay sections punctuated by a projecting one-bay central section. It appears from the brickwork on the three-bay section to the east of the central projection that only one bay was ever fenestrated, that being the central bay of this section. The first through third levels contain single aluminum replacement windows as previously described. A basement level above ground on this elevation shows evidence of being heavily reworked on this section and includes a door opening in the easternmost bay and a horizontally oriented, six-over-six, aluminum window in the middle bay. The center projecting section appears to have originally contained three bays; however, only the center bay retains glazing with the typical replacement window, the other openings having been bricked in. The basement level is punctuated with a window of the same description as that found to its east on the basement level. The three-bay section to the west of the projecting bay retains window openings in the easternmost bays on the first through third levels and a door opening in the westernmost bay on the basement level. All other openings have been bricked in.

The western elevation, while identical in plan to the eastern elevation, varies in its fenestration plan. The three-bay projections of the eastern elevation become two-bay projections on the western elevation, with the northernmost bay being bricked in on the northern projection except on the basement level where there is a door opening. The three groupings of two windows on this elevation of the main block become seven regularly spaced openings, with those closest to each projection having been bricked in. On the basement level of this elevation, the building's only original exterior openings remain – long, narrow, arched openings with bricked-in louvered inserts.

The southern elevation, like the northern, consists of two three-bay sections punctuated by a center three-bay projecting section. The section to the west of center is fully fenestrated following the pattern described on the western section of the northern elevation. On this section's basement level a double-door has been placed between the western and central bays, and there is a bricked-in arched opening of an appearance consistent with those described on the western elevation. In the projecting center section, the three window openings on first through third levels have been replaced by a single opening on each level with a louvered opening in the center bay on the basement level. To the east of the projection, this three-bay section appears to originally have contained openings in the easternmost bay as well as the central bay. While the central openings remain, including an arched louvered opening on the basement level, the easternmost openings have been bricked in.

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Building #36 was built as a ward building and continued to house both male and female patients throughout the site's history.

Building #37, Byrd Building: Female Wards

Building #37, the Byrd Building, is the southernmost of Western State's ward buildings. It faces north into the courtyard completed by Buildings #36, #38 and #30. Pedestrian access is via a network of brick and concrete sidewalks traversing the courtyard while vehicular access is gained from the southern elevation that faces an open field outside of the proposed district boundaries.

Built in 1928, this large, rectangular-plan building uses a brick pattern of five courses of stretcher bricks to one row of Flemish bond. The Byrd Building measures approximately one-hundred-and-eighty-feet across and is approximately forty-feet-deep. Three regularly spaced bays project fourteen feet from the main plane of the building, punctuating both the north and south facades at each end and in the center.

The twenty-one-bay façade (north elevation) consists of a three-bay central projecting section flanked on either side by six-bay sections with the building terminating with three-bay projecting sections on both the east and west ends. The ground level of the central section contains the main entrance for this building, which is covered by a pedimented entry portico. The entrance consists of a partially glazed double-door with sidelights that mirror the door's design. An elliptical fanlight spans these four panels. Single, six-over-six, double-hung, wooden windows resting on concrete sills, framed by queen closers, and capped by cast concrete lintels are located to each side of this entry portico. On the second, third, and fourth stories a regular pattern is established with a central, eight-light-over-eight-light, wood, double-hung window resting on a concrete sill and capped by a fanlight, surrounded by a full-length brick soldier arch with cast concrete keystone. On either side of this arched window six-over-six windows, of the same description as those flanking the entry, are located creating a deconstructed Palladian composition. Each of the projecting end sections repeats this fenestration pattern on all four levels, as well as the basement level, where exposed.

Regularly spaced, six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows of the same description as those found on the projecting bays punctuate the six-bay sections between the projections. The façade is further detailed by the use of a brick stringcourse stretching across the entire length of the building, between floors and directly below the cornice, and wrapping the projecting bays. A header course is aligned with and interrupted by the concrete windowsills, with a soldier course sitting on this header base.

Above the fourth level a deep, classically designed, metal cornice caps the building on all sides. A gable roof spans the main block of the building and a hipped roof caps each of the projecting bays. These surfaces are clad in standing-seam metal.

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The four-story east and west elevations share a similar design. Repeating the arch theme from the north elevation, this six-bay elevation consists of a central feature composed of two, grouped, eight-over-eight, double-hung, wooden windows resting on a concrete sill with concrete corner blocks at all four corners. Between these blocks on the vertical axis is a row of stretcher bricks and above the windows, a row of header bricks. A single soldier course jack arch with concrete keystone creates a demilune area between the top of the windows and the arch, which is infilled with brick laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers. To each side of this central composition, two, equally spaced, six-over-six windows as described on the preceding elevation complete the fenestration. On the ground level of the west elevation, the northernmost bay is a door, and the two southernmost bays have ventilation equipment installed in the openings. The west elevation retains its original fenestration pattern with no door openings.

The north elevation was originally designed to echo the south elevation but has been modified numerous times since 1928. The easternmost projecting bay retains its original configuration. The six-bay façade to its west has been enclosed with four levels of porches clad with metal lattice security screens that stretch to the central projecting section. The most western of this section's three bays is now obscured by a brick flue/shaft that continues from ground level to above the roofline of the projecting section. The brick bond and stringcourse between each level repeat the conditions found on the main block. Attached to this shaft/flue and extending along the west side of the projecting bay to meet the main block, where it covers the easternmost bay, is an auxiliary stairwell that rises to just below cornice height on the main block. This structure also continues the brick bond and stringcourse vocabulary established by the original building. The north elevation of this stair tower is fully glazed with twelve large fixed panes per floor. On the main block, to the west of the central projection, a number of original window openings have been bricked in and a brick elevator shaft has been attached to the westernmost bay projecting outward and southward and partially obscuring the westernmost bays of the main block. Like the other additions to this building, care has been taken to replicate the brick pattern and stringcourse details.

Building #38, Noisy/DeJarnette: Wards M, N and O – Female Wards

Building #38 is the southernmost of the three interconnecting buildings that are aligned along a north-south axis to the northeast of the currently listed buildings. The west elevation faces onto a terraced courtyard that is enclosed by Building #37 to the south, Building #36 to the west, and the south elevation of Building #30 to the north. A series of brick and concrete walkways and stairways connect these buildings. The facade of Building #38 is obscured by mature deciduous shade trees, prevalent throughout this semi-enclosed space.

Building #38 connects to Building #30 to its north via a ten-foot-wide-by-twenty-six-foot-long hyphen. This three-story structure is constructed of a cement block first level with two open levels above supported by brick piers. The hyphen is capped by a standing-seam-clad gable roof. Metal lattice security screens enclose the east and west sides of this structure.

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Built in 1921, this large, 5-course American-bond brick building is rectangular in plan. The Noisy/DeJarnette Building measures one hundred and seventy feet across the east and west facades and is thirty-seven feet deep. The long façade is punctuated by a centrally located cross-gable, twenty-six feet wide, that projects from the main plane of the building ten feet on the east and west facades. On the southern end of the structure there is a three-story porch thirty-two feet wide and twelve feet deep, enclosed in the same metal screening as the hyphen.

The nineteen-bay façade (west elevation) consists of a three-bay projecting central section flanked to the north and south by eight-bay sections. The ground level of the end-gable central section is composed of an entry door in the center bay flanked by a single, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden sash window to each side. Two-light sidelights and a louvered transom flank the recessed five-panel door. Over these openings a cast concrete panel with the inscription “DeJarnette Building 1913” is located. On the second and third floors, this opening pattern repeats, however, into the door-sized opening where two, grouped, oversized, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden sash windows are placed. In the gable end, a single-light arched window is located directly under the eave.

The fenestration pattern for each flanking eight-bay section consists of eight equally spaced openings on each of the three levels glazed with six-over-six-light, double-hung, wooden sash windows as seen on the central section. As described on Building #30, Wing B, the wooden window trim is simple rectangular wooden architrave molding with a flat-arched panel to the top. Brick jack arches, composed of two rows of header bricks over the window openings and three rows over the larger door and grouped window openings, provide minimal detailing to this and the eastern façade.

An attenuated, standing-seam clad, hipped roof spans the length of the building. It is punctuated on the east and west by the cross gable of the projecting central section and on the north and south ends by single dormers.

The interior walls and floor on the first level are concrete, while wood covers the floors on the second and third levels. Ceilings are predominantly covered in patterned metal panels. The central section creates a lobby on the first floor from which hallways lead to the north and south with patient rooms opening onto the corridor.

Building #38 was first known as the Noisy Building and, as the name suggests, housed the most vocal of Western State’s residents. The name was later changed to honor Dr. DeJarnette, the institution’s longest-tenured superintendent. It was most recently used to house female patients.

Doctors’ Residences: Houses #50, 55, 57 and 59

Between 1898 and 1939 a series of houses were constructed facing Route 11, Greenville Avenue. The five residences provided housing for physicians that served the hospital—the earliest was constructed as

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a two-family dwelling and the others as single-family structures with accompanying garages added over time. Of these structures, four of the five houses remain as well as three garages.

House #50, built in 1930 is the southernmost house, and its lot is defined by a tree-lined brick wall to the east, a terraced lawn to the street in front, a driveway to the north, and a wooded edge to the south. An asphalt road that runs in front of the northern three houses ends by turning into the driveway north of House #50, the only house without a street in front.

The façade of this two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style brick dwelling with basement is a nearly symmetrical five-bay composition with a central portico flanked by a wide single bay to each side and a narrow additional bay recessed by four feet from the main plane. All bays, except the southernmost, contain glazed openings. Built on a poured concrete foundation, the house is clad in a running bond brick veneer and capped by a hipped roof clad in painted metal shingles.

A poured concrete path from the driveway at the end of the lane leads to the brick and concrete clad front stair. The portico is composed of an end-gabled roof with curved underside supported by four slender classical columns, two of which engage the brick wall of the façade. The six-panel front door is flanked by sixteen-pane sidelights and capped by an eight-light transom with carved brackets separating the sidelights from the transom.

Composite windows flank the portico on the first floor. These windows consist of a six-over-six-light, double-hung sash flanked by narrow, four-over-four-light, double-hung wooden sash to each side. Above each of these windows is centered a single six-over-six window, while over the portico, another composite window of two six-over-six windows is centered. In the recessed bay to the north, a room that contains a sunroom and paired fifteen-light casement windows is found on both the first and second level.

The north elevation consists of three glazed bays on each level, each with paired fifteen-light casement windows as previously described.

The rear (east) elevation is the least symmetrical in appearance owing to the central placement of a two-story frame-and-screen porch. Entry to the back of the house is via a screen door leading onto the porch and from there into the back of the central hallway via a six-panel door with an eight-light glazed transom. The southern portion of the porch is clad in novelty siding and contains bathrooms on both levels. The western section is screened.

The southern elevation contains two openings on each level. On the first level, the western opening is a composite window as described on the first-floor façade. The other three openings each contain a single six-over-six-light window as located elsewhere on the dwelling.

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The interior is finished with simple classic Colonial Revival details. Interior doors are five-paneled, with the exception of those leading into the living and dining rooms that are pairs of fifteen-light glazed French doors echoing the casement windows in the sunroom. Window and door trim is painted white throughout and is composed of flat vertical boards capped with a simplified entablature consisting of an elliptical architrave molding, unadorned frieze board, and corbelled/stepped cornice molding. The baseboard is also of a simple design with a flat board capped by a simple ogee molding.

House #55, the first of the physicians' dwellings to be built, is the only two-family residence and is the northernmost of the existing houses. It is also the only dwelling to be painted white rather than the ubiquitous red brick throughout the hospital complex. Built in 1898, thirty years before the dwellings to the south, its design reflects an early interpretation of Colonial Revival symmetry with remnants of Victorian-era proportions.

Sited to the south of the southernmost entry road to the site and facing west onto the connecting access road, this brick dwelling with metal-clad hipped roof establishes the basis for the later structures. A poured concrete path connects concrete steps from the access road to the front stoop, with two sets of brick stairs placed parallel to the façade. The three-over-one-panel double front door with three-light transom is centrally located on the five-bay façade and is covered by a flared bracketed canopy. Windows on the first level are vertically proportioned nine-over-nine-light, double-hung, wooden sash. On the second level, they are six-over-nine-light, double-hung, wooden sash with the exception of a six-over-six window over the front door. The precedent of the one-bay sunroom is also established here with a recessed additional bay to the north of the main block.

In plan, the house is composed of a five-bay-by-five-bay front section with a wing to the rear as viewed from the north elevation. Each floor repeats the same floor plan and provides separate living quarters with the upstairs unit accessed from stairs located immediately inside the front door. On this elevation the fenestration pattern changes to composite and paired windows on both levels and on the rearmost section, the six-over-nine-light windows from the main block are repeated. On the east elevation, it is revealed that the rear wing houses a screen-enclosed exterior stair providing access from the upstairs living quarters to the backyard. Openings repeat those described on other elevations and are balanced but not symmetrically arranged. The five-bay west elevation resumes the symmetrical arrangement of openings with a central six-over-six double-hung window in the central bay on both levels flanked by nine-over-nine windows on the first level and six-over-nine above in the remaining bays. The interior of both units reflect simple, classical detailing with plaster walls and pine floors.

House #57 was the last of the assistant physicians' dwellings to be constructed. It is located to the immediate south of the first dwelling constructed along the lane. Its design echoes the Colonial Revival style of the two dwellings to its south, yet varies from its predecessors in plan. In general appearance, the three-bay, two-story façade resembles the earlier structures in its symmetrical fenestration and portico. Differentiation comes in the use of slate for the hipped roof, wooden raised-two-panel shutters on the

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windows, and battered square columns resting on brick piers, supporting a more fully articulated portico. The columns that engaged the portico to the main plane of the dwelling have been replaced by heavy brackets flanking each side of the entry. The six-panel front door remains, flanked by sidelights that now consist of four lights over a single raised panel to each side and a four-light transom, flanked by brackets with single lights to each corner above the sidelights.

Composite windows still flank the portico on the first level. Their design has been modified somewhat with the center sash containing six-over-six lights and the side sash, two-over-two lights. The large casement windows found on the sunroom of the earlier dwellings have now been replaced with six-over-six double-hung windows as found throughout the rest of the façade.

House #59 is identical in appearance and plan to House #50 and was constructed the following year, 1931. House #59 is sited on the road that extends in front of all the houses except #50 and, therefore, has a centered concrete walkway leading to the front of the house. The main interior variation is the installation of French doors in the dining room to the south of the entry hall.

Garages

Three garages serve these dwellings and were built between 1910 and 1938. Garage #54 (NC) is located immediately behind House #55 and dates to 1910. This structure has been heavily modified over time with the addition of vertical siding, a replacement door, and an asphalt roof.

The other two garages, Garage #58 located behind Houses #57 and #59 and Garage #51 located behind Houses #59 and #50 are of identical construction and retain their integrity. They are gable-roofed brick and concrete block (below-grade) structures with a series of four-light-over-two-vertical-panel doors on tracks and metal roofs.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the thirteen contributing buildings (and one non-contributing) on over sixteen acres of land to the south and east of the core buildings that make up the Western State Hospital complex are included in this nomination expansion. Together, these buildings—patient wards, employee residences, and utilitarian buildings—respect the classical design of the antebellum core buildings and with them create an architecturally unified complex representing the continuum of care at the Western Lunatic Asylum (pre-1894) and Western State Hospital (post-1894).

Significant in the area of Health/Medicine, these buildings are representative of the change in societal attitudes toward the treatment of the mentally ill during the period of significance, 1855-1939. They reflect the shift from “moral treatment” that focused on environmental change in the first half of the nineteenth century to “mental hygiene” that combined environment with medical intervention in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Also significant in the area of Architecture, these buildings reflect the interpretation of contemporaneous treatment theories as applied to the built environment. Of particular significance are the buildings designed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century by J. Crawford Neilson, a noted Baltimore architect based, in part, upon the underlying philosophy of the then popular Kirkbride Plan. Additional early-twentieth-century structures designed by the hospital superintendent, Dr. Joseph DeJarnette, reflect the need to economically accommodate an ever-expanding number of patients, an unintended impact of the “mental hygiene” movement that resulted in the long-term institutionalization of patients.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Mental Health

The core buildings at Western State Hospital represent the first reform movement (1800-1850) for the treatment of the mentally ill, known as “moral treatment” and championed by social reformers Dorothea Dix and Horace Mann.¹ The underlying treatment philosophy was that environmental changes could affect individual psychology and thus alter behavior² and resulted in the building of both private and public asylums throughout the United States.³ In the years after the Civil War, the mental health profession acknowledged the failings of “moral treatment” to prevent recurrence as asylums were increasingly crowded with chronic patients.⁴

The buildings covered by this nomination expansion represent the second reform movement (1890-1920), “mental hygiene.” This method espoused early intervention combining scientific medicine, social reform, and concepts of prevention that we would today define as public health.⁵ Until the State Care Acts were passed in 1894, states were responsible for the building of asylums, but it was the responsibility of each locality to pay for patient episodes. Due to the expense of asylum treatment, this policy resulted in

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underutilized asylums and overcrowded local jails and almshouses.⁶ The State Care Acts moved this financial responsibility to the state. The result of this legislation was a growth in the size and complexity of mental hospitals, an increasingly diverse patient population, and an emphasis on order over treatment. To reflect the new philosophy of treatment, Western State Lunatic Asylum was renamed Western State Hospital in 1894, the same year as the Virginia State Care Act was passed.

Most illustrative of the growth of Western State Hospital, because of new legislation and treatment philosophy, are the year-end patient censuses that rose from 333 in 1869 to 628 in 1891, 1,065 in 1905, 1,624 in 1917, and 2,139 in 1926.⁷ There was, therefore, a constant need for new buildings to house, treat, and feed the ever-increasing patient population; provide staff quarters; and even to acquire land both for water rights and subsistence farming to keep the cost per patient down, as well as to provide suitable physical activity for many patients.

The architect of a number of Western State's core buildings, Thomas Blackburn, died in 1867⁸, and a new architect was sought to design the much-needed additional buildings. Such a person was found in J. Crawford Neilson of Baltimore and the first of three large additions to the campus between 1877 and 1891, Building #36 (Wards D, E, F), opened in the spring of 1877. In 1879, Nielson designed an addition to Building #30 (Ward C/Library) and an addition to the northwest male building (no longer extant). These building projects accounted for the expansion of the hospital's capacity by 226 beds; however, by 1889 the annual report notes that the problem of overcrowding had returned. Construction on two new buildings, the last to be attributed to J. Crawford Neilson, followed; a new male building (no longer extant) in the summer of 1890 and in 1891, a new female building (Building #29/Wards X, Y, Z). A large addition to the Laundry/Building #26 was completed in 1896 and may also be the work of Neilson.

Dr. Joseph DeJarnette, hired as a member of the Western State medical staff in 1889, and who would serve as superintendent from 1905 until 1943, oversaw the construction of the remaining buildings. As census numbers steadily increased, Dr. DeJarnette put the patients to work making bricks, doors, and windows for new buildings and additions that he designed himself to save the Commonwealth money. Construction of patient housing during this period included: Building #38, Noisy/DeJarnette, started in 1911 and completed in 1921; Tredway (razed) between 1917 and 1922; Building #37, Byrd Building, completed in 1930; and Wheary #2 completed at the end of 1934. Physician housing was also constructed during this period and included: Dwelling #55 in 1898; Dwellings #50 and #59 in 1931; and Dwelling #57 in 1938-39.

J. Crawford Neilson

James Crawford Neilson, born in Baltimore in 1816 and educated in The Netherlands, returned to the United States and, at the age of nineteen, worked under Benjamin H. Latrobe as a surveyor for the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad.⁹ In 1848, after conducting additional survey work in Martinsburg, West Virginia, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Eastern Shore of Maryland for the U.S. Coastal Survey, Neilson established an architectural partnership with John Rudolph Niernsee, the former chief draftsman for the Baltimore and Ohio on Fayette Street in Baltimore. Due to their railroad connections,

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early commissions for the partners included railroad stations and homes for directors of the B&O Railroad. From 1856 until 1865 Niernsee relocated to Columbia to serve as architect of the South Carolina State Capitol, during which time Neilson continued the Baltimore practice on his own. The two architects would continue their partnership until 1875 when the company was dissolved.

It was during the last twenty-five years of his life that J. Crawford Neilson worked in Virginia. A friendship with Robert E. Lee's son, George Washington Custis Lee, president of Washington and Lee University from 1871 until 1897, led to commissions there including Newcomb Hall, the Alumni House, Lee Chapel Mausoleum, Brooks Museum, and a Gymnasium between 1877 and 1891; the same time period as buildings he designed at Western Lunatic Asylum.

J. Crawford Neilson's design for the Richmond Tobacco Exchange, built between 1876 and 1877, was noted as "one of the most modern in reconstructed Richmond."¹⁰ The Exchange, which was demolished in 1955, displayed precedents for elements he would later use at Western Lunatic Asylum, most notably the use of attenuated and composite round-arched windows.

It also appears that J. Crawford Neilson was familiar with the peculiar specialty of asylum architecture through his design of the Main Building at the state-funded Spring Grove Asylum in Catonsville, Maryland.¹¹ The design of this building was based on the Kirkbride Plan, developed by Dr. Thomas Story Kirkbride who served as superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1841 until 1883. Dr. Kirkbride saw the buildings and grounds as an essential part of a patient's therapeutic treatment. His plan, widely adopted throughout the country and based on the tenets of moral treatment, called for a main, classical administration building flanked by symmetrical offset gender-specific wings to each side placed in a park-like setting. These multiple wings were arranged "en echelon" to provide adequate fresh air and privacy between the wards. A hierarchy was also established within the wards with the best-behaved patients closest to the administrative building and the most excited patients the furthest removed.¹²

While Neilson did not have the opportunity to rebuild the entire Western Lunatic Asylum campus, it is clear that in Staunton he applied many of the Kirkbride Plan principles to his work. Working within an already developed and sloping site, where possible he connected new buildings to existing ones, staggering them when possible and arranging them for optimal views; perhaps best accomplished by the attachment of Building #36 to Building #31, and to a lesser extent in the construction of the addition to Building #30, and the subsequent construction of Building #29. There is also a similarity in architectural design between his work in Catonsville and Staunton with the 1881 Annual Report noting that the 1879 addition to the female department "resembles the middle convalescent wings of the asylum at Spring Grove, Maryland," while his three completed designs were noted to be "of classical type to accord with the original houses."

Improvements to the grounds may also be attributed to the Kirkbride Plan. "A garden immediately opposite the Baltimore and Ohio Depot will be converted to a park" was noted in the 1889 Annual Report; while in 1896, it was reported "the old front garden that was for a number of years an eyesore is now a beautiful lawn with growing trees." A wall of uncertain age between Building #30 and #31 may also

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have been installed at this time to enclose a “patient yard” to the wall’s north and provide a more private outdoor space for patients.¹³

Joseph DeJarnette

When Dr. Joseph DeJarnette became director of Western State Hospital in 1905, the patient census was nearing 1,100. By the end of his career in 1943, that number would be approaching 3,000. The annual reports for the facility during those intervening years show constant requests for the acquisition of farmland, upgrading of existing facilities, and the building of new structures to accommodate the growing hospital population, staff, and programs. Among his first requests for new buildings were an infirmary and a building for noisy patients. An eighty-bed infirmary (razed) was completed in 1911 with patient-made bricks. The Noisy Building (Building #38 later renamed DeJarnette) was completed a few years later, also constructed with bricks made on site, and housed ninety-six female patients. Due to labor and material shortages during World War I, construction slowed with only the Tredway Building (razed) built between 1916 and 1923. As Tredway neared completion and the patient census neared 2,000, DeJarnette called for the construction of another female building and for physicians’ housing. Dwelling #53 was completed in 1926, and soon afterwards construction began on Building #37, the Byrd Building. When the Byrd Building opened in July of 1930, the 250 patient beds relieved the need for female patients to sleep on cots in hallways¹⁴ and created a one-hundred bed surplus.

By 1931, two additional physicians’ houses, Houses #50 and #59, were nearing completion, and Dr. DeJarnette was lobbying the General Assembly for the funds necessary to build a suicidal ward. With Building #2, the Wheary Building only fifty-percent funded, construction began in 1932. When completed in 1936, the Wheary Building with its 200 beds once again relieved an overcrowded hospital. An addition to Building #26 to provide employee bedrooms was completed in 1934, and the final dwelling fronting Greenville Avenue, House #57 was completed in 1939.

Recent Past

Annual reports show increasing requests for funding to make repairs and retrofits to existing buildings throughout the 1930s and the call for a “modern 2500 bed hospital” in 1945, opening in 1949. The original Western State Hospital continued to operate concurrently with the new site until further changes in treatment, including psychopharmacology and community treatment modalities¹⁵, significantly reduced census numbers and the “old site” closed in 1976. In 1981, the Virginia Department of Corrections took over the site, making a number of changes to ensure prisoner safety and security and significantly reducing the number of buildings. The Commonwealth of Virginia closed the Staunton Correctional Center in 2002. For the next four years, the City of Staunton worked closely with the state to ensure the future of this site, and the entire parcel has recently been transferred to Village Development, LLC which plans to complete certified rehabilitations of the structures on this site.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General – Chapter 2
www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/chapter2/sec7.html

² Mad, p.27

³ Mental Health: A Report of the Surgeon General – Chapter 2
www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/chapter2/sec7.html

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Annual reports from preceding years

⁸ Virginia historical society website

⁹ Baltimore Architecture Foundation

¹⁰ Lost Virginia p.124

¹¹ Spring Grove Hospital Center History, p.13
www.springgrove.com/history.html

¹² Kirkbride Buildings-History
www.kirkbridebuildings.com/about/history.html

¹³ Kirkbride Buildings – Kirkbride’s Book Chapter XVIII: Patient’s Yard
www.kirkbridebuildings.com

¹⁴ Western State Hospital Annual Report 1929

¹⁵ WSH History
www.wsh.dmhmrzas.virginia.gov/history.htm

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<http://www.springgrove.com/history.html>

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the nominated property encompass an area labeled “Proposed Expansion” on the accompanying site map entitled “Western State Hospital (Boundary Expansion)”.

Boundary Justification

The boundary increase for this nomination encompasses the buildings that represent the history of Western State Hospital within the period of significance, 1855-1930. They include treatment buildings on the site and the dwellings that housed the physicians in charge of that treatment. The boundary lines are those accepted by the Industrial Development Authority of the City of Staunton by agreement with Village Development Associates, LLC dated December 20, 2005.

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Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 21

PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information is common to all photographs:

PROPERTY: Western State Hospital (Boundary Increase)
LOCATION: City of Staunton, VA
DHR FILE NO: 132-0009
PHOTOGRAPHER: Beth Scripps
DATE: Spring 2006
ELECTRONIC IMAGES HOUSED: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

- PHOTO 1 of 16: View looking northwest to downtown Staunton over Wheary Building
- PHOTO 2 of 16 View of Building #2 (Wheary) looking northeast
- PHOTO 3 of 16 View of Building #26 (Laundry) looking south
- PHOTO 4 of 16 View of Building #29 (Wards) looking northeast
- PHOTO 5 of 16 View of Buildings #29 and #30 with terraced lawn in foreground looking northeast
- PHOTO 6 of 16 View of Building #30 (Wards and Library) looking northeast
- PHOTO 7 of 16 View from Building #37 looking north towards core buildings
- PHOTO 8 of 16 View of Building #36 (Wards) looking northwest
- PHOTO 9 of 16 View of Building #37 (Byrd – Wards) looking southeast
- PHOTO 10 of 16 View of Building #38 (Noisy/DeJarnette – Wards) looking east
- PHOTO 11 of 16 View looking northwest from Building #37 towards Mary Baldwin College
- PHOTO 12 of 16 View of houses along lane looking north with garage to rear
- PHOTO 13 of 16 View of House #50 looking east
- PHOTO 14 of 16 View of House #55 looking east
- PHOTO 15 of 16 View of House #57 looking east
- PHOTO 16 of 16 View of House #59 looking east